

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

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[WHOLE NO. 20.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JOEL K. MEAD, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

There is nothing which has more fatally contributed to the degradation of our native country than the opinion so often expressed, that politics is a mere scramble for power between two contending parties. May shame and perdurable contempt fall upon the head of the guilty wretch, of whatever party, who dares, in the face of God and heaven, to avow such sentiments as these! We have no hesitation in declaring such a man to be a monster, more detested than the midnight robber on the high way, or the still more mean and cowardly pick-pocket. The murderer, the robber, the house-breaker, do indeed an injury, but it is a local injury. Property when purloined, may be restored, or enterprise may remunerate us for the loss which we sustain by its deprivation. A fire, an earth-quake, or an ocean tempest do more damage than an army of felons. The evils which such vagabonds commit, except in cases of murder, are temporary and reparable evils. The pillory, the cat-o-nine-tails, or the gibbet, put an end to this business, and society recovers, by such trifling sacrifices, its wonted quietude, security, and repose. Now let us for a moment contrast the extent of injury done by such miserable vagabonds, with that injury inflicted by those who dare to prostitute the sacred and venerable name of legislators, by maintaining that hypocrisy, detestable as it is in private life, becomes, in a public station, a virtue. These men explicitly declare that they have a natural, inherent, and indefeasible right to adopt a certain set of political opinions and to abandon them for money; they maintain that they have a right to abuse the sanctity of confidence, whenever it becomes their low, grovelling, and dirty interests so to do; that they are fully justified in selling this confidence for money; that they are authorized to make foes of friends, or friends of foes, as the case may require; that our hopes of heaven and fears of hell may be safely and honourably sold for a guinea. If we compare the injury done between these two honourable men, how does the account stand! The one, while he purloins the watch from the pocket, by the very act acknowledges the justice of the law inflicting the punishment, if he is detected in the commission of the crime; he puts the time piece in the one scale and the cat-o-nine-tails in the other, and he regulates his actions by the preponderance of the beam. When called upon, in the ordinary course of justice, to hold up his hand and to answer to

his indictment, he merely says this, prove that I have purloined the watch, and I will submit to the penalty imposed by the law. Now this may be called, comparatively, an honest rogue; he has no other defence to make, than the incompetence of his accuser to prove him a guilty man. The law, with all its terrors, is preserved in its integrity, and the only question is, whether the fact can be proved against the criminal. If this single fact is established, adds to the force of the law, and exhibits himself as an example of its salutary severity.

The other criminal maintains that the law itself is nothing more than a solemn piece of burlesque, a rule made to be violated whenever it suits his own convenience. The plunderer of the watch, it is true, must suffer the penalty of the law; but the man who maintains that the judge who condemns is equally criminal with the culprit on whom he passes sentence, is entitled to the highest public honours. Vice and virtue, in his estimation, are words precisely of the same import, and the weight of a guinea, more or less, will change the character of either. To steal a watch, we then perceive, is a criminal act; but to steal confidence is so far from being a crime, that it absolutely amounts to a virtue: it is felony to do a small, trifling, and reparable injury; but to do the greatest injury that can possibly be done is a glorious and magnificent action. But this evil does not end here! The rising generation are taught to believe, that sincerity and truth, the predominant characteristics of God, are nothing but base and grovelling superstitions, made to be sported with, laughed at, and to be bartered away for money. They are told that hypocrisy is the first duty which a man owes to his country, or to his Creator; that if there is one man living who has a confidence in his word of honour, he is a mean, grovelling wretch, and he is bound in conscience to deceive that one man. Such depravity will be taught in the cradle, and children will be instructed to lisp treachery with the letters of the alphabet. Now we will ask, if, between two such criminals, a common thief or pick-pocket does not appear white and brilliant when placed in the neighbourhood of such awful depravity? we will ask, whether, if a man professing such worse than diabolical principles deserves a seat in a legislative body, a common murderer, instead of the gallows, should not be rewarded by a marble monument?

The present cannot, by any art or sophistry, be made a question of party; it appeals with an intensity of interest to every man, whatever may be his politics, of honourable mind. It is a plain proposition, submitted for the determination of every parent, whether he will teach his children from their infancy to trample the Bible under their feet, and to fling contempt in the face of their adorable Creator. If an assembly of demons were specially commissioned from the infernal regions to taint and corrode the human heart to the core, to render the human bosom the receptacle of all those foul, malignant, horrible, and unnatural passions, which make the society of wicked spirits intolerable to each other, they would proceed on this principle; they would poison, taint, and corrupt our youth in the cradle. Will any one say that this picture is overdrawn? Do we not hear it openly and shamefully avowed, that politics is nothing but a scramble for power; that a man has only to embrace the system which will answer most effectually the ends of his personal advancement? This is the despicable cant of those miserable men, who are conscious of their own degradation, sensible that they have become already the outlaws of honour, and who have now no other security left but to degrade the sanctity of virtue. This is to train up our fellow beings, not merely to be evil men, but monsters of depravity; they are taught to sin without remorse. When legislators inculcate by precept and example such accursed maxims, they are a set of banditti much more to be dreaded than the midnight foot-pads of the forest, for villainy has then fled from the bar of justice, and assumed the robes of the magistrate.

### CURIOUS.

#### THE VIPER AND LAMPREY.

*The following is translated from "Le Nouvel Intenor," a work published in France in 1803.*

The viper, a land serpent, burns with love for the lamprey, an animal that lives in the water. When the season excites them to enjoy the fruits of their mutual flame, the viper, which is the male, repairs to the banks of the river, and by his long and continued hissings, calls up the lamprey. She no sooner hears the signal, than she hastens from her liquid retirement, but does not go immediately to meet her spouse; she knows that he bears death in the fury of his carresses, and that his fangs ooze a fatal poison. Thus she contents herself by barely showing herself on some adjacent rock, surrounded by water, whence she can regard him. Then perceiving

the just alarm that detains her, he vomits his poison upon the sand. As soon as she finds herself relieved from her fears, she runs to join him—they embrace, kiss each other, and love intoxicates them with pleasure.

The above was considered to be true by Theopompus Oppien, Phileus, and many other Greeks.

#### THE ORIGIN OF WINE.

*From the same.*

They say that in the first ages of the world wine was unknown to mortals; that this precious liquor originated in the country where there was found a shepherd who religiously observed the rights of hospitality, a man soft, affable, and kind; that one day he presented all kinds of fruits to Bacchus, who had retired into his house, but he offered him nothing but the insipid beverage which nature yields to men and animals; that the god, satisfied with the humanity of his host, gave him some wine, as a mark of his good will; that the shepherd, charmed with a nectar so delicious, leaped with pleasure, and turning towards Bacchus, whence comes this purple water? said he, with an air of simplicity, or rather in what part of the world is found this blood, which flatters the taste so sweetly? for this does not resemble the drink which the rivers and fountains afford us—a drink without pleasure, and which only serves to satisfy our thirst—but this odoriferous perfume embalms the mouth, and, though cold in appearance, bears a voluptuous warmth to the very depth of our hearts. They add, that at these words Bacchus conducted the shepherd to a place planted with vines; that he took some grapes, and having expressed the juice—behold, said he, whence comes this divine water, this wonderful blood; the fruits which you see are its source. It is thus, according to the Tyriens, that the art of making wine was first taught to man.

#### ORIGIN OF THE TYRIAN PURPLE.

*From the same.*

One day it happened that a fisherman, having found in his nets many shells which the sea had cast into it, he threw them upon the sand with contempt, and as a capture of no importance. A dog that unexpectedly came up, broke some of them with his teeth, and immediately there issued a purple liquid, which stained his hair. His master, who was a shepherd of the neighbourhood, believed at first that he was wounded; he washed him, and saw, with astonishment, that this admirable tincture, far from being effaced, seemed to acquire an additional lustre. He then con-

ceived that those precious shells contained a natural dye, more brilliant than all the industry of man could invent. In order to be better informed he opened one, and dipped some wool into it; the experiment succeeded. It was by this means that the true purple was discovered and introduced into the world.

The following beautiful thought is from "Voyage du June Anacharsis," tome. 1—page 90.

"Homer often *reposes*, and sometimes *sleeps*, but his *repose* is that of the eagle, who after having coursed through the air, his vast domain, sinks overcome with fatigue upon a lofty mountain, and his *sleep* resembles that of Jupiter, who, according to Homer himself, awakes in darting his thunderbolt."

Another from Corinne, mad. de Stael Holstein.

"When our Sicilians, in conducting travellers in their barks, address them in the gracious dialect of sweet felicitation, and bid them, in verse, a sweet and long adieu—one would say that the pure breath of heaven and the sea, acts upon the imagination of man, like the wind upon the eolian harp, and that poesy, like harmony is the echo of nature.

Tome 1—p. 93.

*From the North American Review.*

[A society has been established in Massachussetts, by some christian philanthropists, to discourage war. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the utility of this institution, no doubt can exist about the purity of the motives of the respectable individuals who compose it. One of the strongest arguments for war in Europe, a crowded population, cannot be found in this country for a long period of time. The following letters were received by the founder of this society, in answer to an application to the writers for their support of its views. Any letters coming from such eminent men as Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, must be interesting; but these are highly characteristic. We copy them from the 4th number of "the Friend of Peace," a work published under the auspices of this society.]

*Mr. Jefferson's Answer.*

MONTICELLO, Jan. 29, 1816.

SIR—Your letter, bearing date October 18, 1815, came only to hand the day before yesterday, which is mentioned to explain the date of mine. I have to thank you for the pamphlets accompanying it, to wit, the Solemn Review, the Friend of Peace or Special Interview, and the Friend of Peace No. 2. The first of these I had received, through another channel some months ago. I have not read the two last steadily thro' because where one assents to propositions as soon as announced, it is loss of time to read the arguments in support of them. These numbers discuss the first branch of the causes of war, that is to say, wars undertaken for the *point of honour*, which you aptly analogise with the act of duelling

between individuals, and reason with justice from the one to the other. Undoubtedly this class of wars is, in the general, what you state them to be, "needless, unjust and inhuman, as well as anti-christian."

The second branch of this subject, to wit, wars undertaken on account of *wrong done*, and which may be likened to the act of robbery in private life, I presume will be treated of in your future numbers. I observe this class mentioned in the Solemn Review, p. 10, and the question asked, "Is it common for a nation to obtain a *redress* of wrongs by war?" The answer to this question you will of course draw from history; in the mean time, reason will answer it on grounds of probability, that where the wrong has been done by a weaker nation, the stronger one has generally been able to enforce redress; but where by a stronger nation, redress by war has been neither obtained nor expected by the weaker; on the contrary, the loss has been increased by the expenses of the war, in blood and treasure, yet it may have obtained another object, equally securing itself from future wrongs. It may have retaliated on the aggressor, losses of blood and treasure, far beyond the value to him, of the wrong he had committed, and thus have made the advantage of that too dear a purchase to leave him in a disposition to renew the wrong in future; in this way, the loss by war may have secured the weaker nation from loss by future wrong. The case you state of two boxers, both of whom get a "terrible bruising," is apposite to this; he, of the two who committed the aggression on the other, although victor in the scuffle, yet probably finds his aggression not worth the bruising it has cost him.—To explain this by numbers, it is alleged, that Great Britain took from us, before the late war, near 1000 vessels, and during the war, we took from her 1400; that before the war, she seized, and made slaves of 6000 of our citizens, and that we in the war killed more than 6000 of her subjects, and caused her to expend such a sum as amounted to 4 or 5000 guineas a head for every slave she made. She might have purchased the vessels she took, for less than the value of those she lost, and have used the 6000 of her men killed, for the purposes to which she applied ours, have saved the 4 or 5000 guineas a head, and obtained a character of justice, which is valuable to a nation as to an individual. These considerations, therefore, leave her without inducement to plunder property, and take men in future on such dear terms. I neither affirm nor deny the truth of these allegations, nor is their truth material to the question; they are possible, and therefore present a case which will claim your consideration in a discussion of the general question: Whether any degree of injury can render a recourse to war expedient? Still less do I propose to draw to myself any part in this discussion. Age and its effects both on body and mind, has weaned my attentions from public subjects, and left me unequal to the labours of correspondence, beyond the limits of my personal concern. I retire therefore from the question, with a sincere wish, that your writings may have effect in lessening this greatest of human evils, and that you may retain life and health, to enjoy the contemplation of this happy spectacle; and pray you to be assured of my great respect.

TH: JEFFERSON



*Mr. Adam's Answer.*

QUINCY, Feb. 6, 1816.

DEAR SIR—I have received your kind letter of the 23d of January, and I thank you for the pamphlets enclosed within it.

It is very true, as my excellent friend, Mr. Norton, has informed you, that I have read many of your publications with pleasure.

I have also read, almost all the days of my life, the solemn reasonings and pathetic declamations of Erasmus, of Fenelon, of St. Pierre, and many others against war, and in favour of peace. My understanding and my heart accorded with them at first blush. But, alas! a longer and more extensive experience has convinced me, that wars are necessary and as inevitable in our system, as hurricanes, earthquakes and volcanoes.

Our beloved country, sir, is surrounded by enemies, of the most dangerous, because the most powerful and most unprincipled character. Collisions of national interest, of commercial and manufacturing rivalries, are multiplying around us. Instead of discouraging a martial spirit, in my opinion, it ought to be excited. We have not enough of it to defend us by sea or land.

Universal and perpetual peace appears to me, no more nor less than everlasting passive obedience, and non-resistance. The human flock would soon be fleeced and butchered by one or a few.

I cannot, therefore, sir, be a subscriber or a member of your society.

I do, sir, most humbly supplicate the theologians, the philosophers, and the politicians, to let me die in peace. I seek only repose.

With the most cordial esteem, however,

I am, sir, your friend and servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### ROTATION CROPS.

*To the Editor of the Norfolk Ledger.*

SIR,

From a sincere wish to see agriculture considered an object of importance in this part of the state of Virginia, (it already is deservedly considered so in the northern and western parts,) and wishing to contribute what little may be in my power towards promoting an improved knowledge of that most useful science, I take the liberty of sending you the following observations, requesting you will favor them with a place in your paper, and hoping that any errors in grammar or diction will be viewed with a lenient eye, when the intention is good.

It has long been the main object of every Farmer, who wishes to keep his land in continual good heart, and to derive permanent advantages from his labor, to adopt that course of cropping and manuring which seems adapted to the particular soil he may have to cultivate, and most likely to obtain the above object; the advantages arising from this method, will be clearly perceived by contrasting with them, the disadvantages attending practices quite the reverse; the results of the former are a full and regular annual produce, the land left always in a good condition to receive the following crops, and the important benefit of raising more grain, &c. off 100 acres of arable land, than off 200 by injudicious and impoverishing til-

lage; the consequences of the latter are inferior crops, both in quantity and quality, the necessity of a continued bare fallow of from 2 to 4 years, in order to recruit the exhausted soil, and the obligation of holding at least double the quantity of land requisite to raise the same produce by the former method, to say nothing of the consequent additional expense in fencing, labor, &c.

Before proceeding further, I beg leave to observe, that the following course of cropping is offered under the supposition, that the generality of Farmers in this district are aware of the beneficial consequences of good ploughing and perfect tillage, stirring every particle of the soil of at least ten or twelve inches deep, where the soil will admit of it.

From the information of most respectable cultivators of, and my own personal observations on, the soil generally, in the vicinity of this town, I felt convinced that the following rotation of crops will be found to answer, varied occasionally, as the Farmer may perceive it necessary, viz. 1st. maize or Indian corn, 2, potatoes or turnips manured, 3, wheat, 4, clover, then again maize, and so on; making beginning every 5th year.

There are crops which are nearly as useful as potatoes or turnips, for raising and fattening stock, and making manure; which may very advantageously intervene, between the above, as between the maize and potatoes, we may have a crop of vetches and oats or rye, mixed, which is a most valuable spring soiling crop for all kinds of working cattle. Also after the clover is ploughed down in the Autumn, the re-commencement of the aforesaid course may be preceded by a crop of transplanted rape, planted in every third furrow of the plough, which will leave it in drills of two and a half feet asunder, the value of this crop after a fair trial will be duly appreciated by every Farmer who wishes to increase the produce of his dairy.

It will be perceived that in the above rotation, culmiferous and leguminous, or white and green crops, are designed to succeed each other alternately, by which means a succession of those crops, (it is a well known fact that all crops of grain which are allowed to ripen and go to a dry state before they are taken off the ground, are robbers of the soil,) which impoverish and weaken, are avoided, and green crops, with manure substituted, in order to supply that constant waste of vegetable nourishment, occasioned by raising continued crops of grain.

This, on a superficial view, the farmer may perhaps consider a troublesome theory, expensive, and not so easily followed as the old method of "crop that out, and when done, take another."—As to the first, it is a theory which the writer has seen confirmed by long and successful practice; as to the second, it is less expensive and more easily (because more regular) followed than any other, and let him rest assured, that he will feel more satisfaction and substantial benefit, at the end of 4 years, or 1 course of improved systematic farming, than he will, after 6 years labor in the old, erroneous, though time-sanctioned plans. One good acre, either of turnips, potatoes or clover (this soil is very favorable to the three last mentioned crops) will produce as much, nay more, ready profit, than an equal quantity of either maize or wheat; besides this very material additional advantage, that the Farmer, if he prefers

doing so, can send to market "on its legs," after which it will leave him one third of the value, in the best kind of manure, which becomes an additional fund of improvement and increase in the ensuing year; add to these advantages, that the necessity of fallowing is done away forever, as the crops of potatoes and turnips, being manured and planted in drills of 3 to 4 feet asunder, admit of horse-hoeing, which answers every purpose intended by a bare fallow, viz: destroying all kinds of weeds and exposing a frequent new surface to the atmosphere. On some future day I propose touching more particularly on the cultivation of potatoes, turnips, &c. and on the drill husbandry in general, but will avoid trespassing too much at one time on your indulgence.

I remain, sir,

Your respectful and obed't serv't.

A FARMER.

*From the Massachusetts Society's Tracts.*

POTATOES.—Having long entertained an idea that the formation of apples upon potatoes was detrimental to the crops by drawing away a large and valuable part of the nourishment from the roots: I this year made an experiment, which I think goes a great way to solve the question. Having planted some acres of different kinds, I had the flowers carefully picked from several of the drills, as soon as they appeared, leaving between every drill so picked, a drill with the flowers untouched. In some cases, I allowed the flowers to expand, and even to make some progress towards setting, in others, I suffered the apples to form and pulled them off when they were half grown. The following is the result:

In the drills where the flowers were gathered as soon as they appeared, the crop was, in most instances, nearly double what it was where the apples were allowed to come to maturity. Where flowers were allowed to waste themselves, the crop was abundant; and where the apples had made some progress, it was still less though greatly better than where they had been left untouched. In short, from the time of the flowers appearing, and as long as the leaves continued green, and the stems growing, there appeared an advantage, from gathering both the flowers and apples; gradually diminishing, however, as they approached the ultimate period of their growth. I remarked also, that the stems of the potatoes, in the drills where the flowers had been picked off, continued green and vigorous, much longer than where they were suffered to grow; and also, where the apples were gathered at an early period.

I at the same time made trials as to the effect of cutting the haum, or shaw, as it is commonly called in Scotland, in different stages of its growth; all of which I found ruinous; the deficiency of crop being in exact proportion to the earliness of the cutting; with this addition, that the potatoes were ill ripened and of a very bad quality; while those, where the haum had been left, were excellent. I also made a careful trial as to the advantage of drawing up the earth to the stems, which I find greatly superior to the practice followed by some, of only clearing away the weeds, without giving them any earth at all. In this last case, I found the crop not only less abundant, but a greater part of the potatoes by being so near the surface, were without a covering, and by being exposed to the

depredations of vermin and the weather, quite spoiled. From trials, I also found that no benefit arises from very early planting, especially of the late kinds, as, however early they may be put into the ground, they do not vegetate until a certain period; and in the mean time, are exposed to every injury arising from frosty or wet weather which frequently happens in the spring. I this year, 1815, planted some of the late kinds in the beginning of July; and a few days since, gathered a crop from them, no way inferior to that obtained from those planted in February.

While I mention this circumstance, I think it of consequence to state, that all the different kinds, both of early and late potatoes, may be rendered at least a month earlier, by a very simple process, viz: that of putting them in a warm place early in the spring, allowing the shoots to grow an inch or two, and afterwards planting them out, leaving the top of the shoot nearly upon the surface. By this management, I have frequently had a good crop of potatoes, a month or five weeks earlier than I could otherwise have obtained it from the same kinds without such attention.

MEDICAL.

*From the Belfast Commercial Chronicle, of April 10, 1816.*

It is well known that the emperor Napoleon was an effective protector of all the arts and the sciences, but it is not so generally understood, that, whenever any important discovery was made, in any branch of art or science, he set negotiations on foot to purchase the secret of the invention, with a view to publish it in the *Moniteur*, not only for the benefit of France but of the world at large. The remedy for the gout, by Dr. Pradier, was then purchased by Napoleon, at the price of 2,500*l.* sterling, paid from his private purse, and the formula was immediately published in the *Moniteur* as follows, take—

|                           |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Balm of Mecca             | six drachms   |
| Red Bark                  | one ounce     |
| Saffron                   | half an ounce |
| Sarsaparilla              | one ounce     |
| Sage                      | one ounce     |
| Rectified spirits of wine | three pounds  |

Dissolve, separately, the balm of Mecca in one third of the spirits of wine; macerate the rest of the substances in the remainder, for forty eight hours—filter and mix the two liquors. For use, the tincture obtained is mixed with twice or thrice the quantity of lime-water; the bottle must be shaken, in order to mix the precipitate, settled to the bottom by standing.

The following is a mode of employing the remedy:

A poultice must be prepared of linseed meal, which must be of a good consistency, and spread very hot, of the thickness of a finger, on a napkin, so as to be able completely to surround the part affected: if it be required for both legs, from the feet to the knees, it will take about three quarts of linseed meal. When the poultice is prepared and as hot as the patient can bear it, about two ounces of the prepared liquor must be poured equally over the whole of each, without its being imbibed; the part affected is then to be wrapped up in it, and bound up with flannel and bandages to preserve the heat. The poultice is generally



changed every twenty-four hours, sometimes at the end of twelve.

It would be whimsical if the prince regent of England were to be cured of this tormenting and dangerous disease, by a remedy for which he would be evidently indebted to the public spirit and liberality of Napoleon.

*From the Raleigh Star.*

On the evening of Monday, 3d inst. I was called to see *Bennitt Watson*, of this village, who, it was said, had been accidentally shot, by Miles Davis, while in a squirrel hunt. I found him at the distance of about a mile from his house. Thomas Barton, who stood, when the gun was fired, nearly between Davis and Watson, stated, that upon the firing of the gun, Watson exclaimed that he was shot, and immediately fell upon his face. They ran to him, and he had still strength to exclaim, "I am a dead man."

Upon examination, it was found that he was wounded by two shot. One entered between the first joint of his right fore finger and passed into the palm of his hand; the other struck just above his right breast, a little below the middle of the second rib horizontally, and passing downward, entered the chest between the second and third ribs. Upon the first sight of him, there was much reason to apprehend that the wound was mortal; and he was so exhausted, that I deemed it prudent to defer bleeding him until we could get him to his house.

With considerable difficulty he was conveyed, by five men, on a sheet, to the house, about two hours from the time at which he had been shot.

When we arrived there, at 7 o'clock, nature seemed to be making her last efforts. With difficulty I took ten ounces of blood. This, so far from yielding relief, increased his disposition to puking, which was attended with such excruciating pain, that more than once he raised upon his feet, and stood for minutes. In a half hour I took 16 ounces more of blood; his breathing, which before indicated suffocation, became easier, and in his next attempt to puke, together with the contents of his stomach, he ejected, it is believed, a table spoonful of black clotted blood. His respiration now became still less difficult; but his pain and sickness continued; and he said that he could not discover the light of a candle. At half past 11 o'clock I took 16 ounces more of blood. He again ejected clotted blood in the same quantity as before; but was manifestly relieved in some degree. His puking continued during the night, but with less violence. An active cathartic was given him in the morning; but as his pulse, even after its operation, continued hard and frequently, I took 10 ounces of blood at half past 4 o'clock in the evening. Under the operation of this and a most salutary catharsis he rested at intervals during the night. On Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, his pulse was hard, more frequent, and stronger than it ever had been. He then lost 30 ounces more of blood. The symptoms of inflammation in the blood were more distinctly marked than before; the pain and soreness in his breast, though very severe before bleeding, were measurably relieved. In the evening, at four, his pulse being still hard and frequent, and his fever increasing, I took 14 ounces more of blood.

During the night he rested pretty well, except as he was interrupted by the operation of a cathartic. But on Thursday morning at six, as there were still prevailing strong symptoms of inflammation, he again lost 26 or 28 ounces of blood. By this his pulse was reduced, and at 12 o'clock he had scarcely a symptom of a fever. At midnight, however, his fever revived, and on Friday morning the symptoms were more alarming than ever. Calomel, salts, and castor oil were administered largely before his bowels could be moved; and even then the prevailing languor, offensive breath, and increasing pain to the chest, created apprehensions of a most serious nature. There was also, upon the smallest motion of his body, a violent throbbing of the wounded part.

At half after 5 o'clock in the evening, with trembling, I resolved to resort again to the lancet, as the only anchor of hope. He lost 28 ounces of blood; and in half an hour turned and lay on his left side without pain—which he has not been able to bear before. He grew better—and at half past 11 o'clock, as there was still too much excitement, he again lost 10 ounces of blood; and rested pretty well during the night.

On Saturday morning, at 6, as his fever had again come on, I took from 8 to 10 ounces more of blood—and again 8 more in the evening. This was followed in two hours by a violent fit of puking, in which he ejected excrementitious matter; and the heat excited in his successive attempts to puke was almost sufficient to produce suffocation. It was found necessary to arrest the puking by an opiate; to counteract the inflammatory effects of which, and to reserve the action of the stomach, a brisk cathartic of rhubarb and gamboge was given.

On Sunday morning, 9th, as the effects of the opiate was still prevailing, another cathartic was given. In the evening, at 4, his pulse being still too strong, I opened a vein, and, to my great satisfaction, discovered that the blood had begun to assume its natural colour—6 ounces only were taken. At 10 a slight fever prevailed—he lost 8 ounces of blood—15 drops of laudanum, in combination with a gentle aperient, were given. He rested well: and at 6 on Monday morning, 10th, there were the most encouraging grounds to hope for a speedy restoration of his health.

Tuesday morning 11—Watson is entirely out of danger.

ABNER W. CLOPTON.

*Chapel-Hill, June 9.*

## TOPOGRAPHICAL.

### CHILLICOTHE,

In point of magnificence, is the second town in the state of Ohio. It is, and with little exception, has been the seat of government for the state, ever since its adoption into the union of the states. It is situated in the county of Ross, and in lat. 39 deg. 14 min. N. and in long. 5 deg. 53 min. west; 93 miles east by north from Cincinnati, 45 south of Columbus, 54 south west from New Lancaster. The Scioto, whose course is generally south, suddenly changes here to the east, having the town on the south side of this bend in the river; at the western extremity of an extensive and beautiful plain. The situation of the town is elevated and dry; and is overlooked on the west by a sudden

elevation, from whose summit, the town and large extent of country are visible, appearing with a beauty, that a nearer view would considerably diminish.

The town was commenced in 1796, and from that time has risen to a town incorporate with all the privileges peculiar to most of our largest cities: contains 400 houses and 3000 inhabitants.—Three weekly newspapers are issued in this town, viz. *Scioto Gazette*, *Supporter* and *Weekly Recorder*, all, and each of them, distributing a respectable number of papers. There are four cotton spinning factories, one moving by water and the other by horses; also a rope walk. The number of mercantile stores are between thirty and forty; from which the stores of the neighboring interior are often partially supplied. There are two banks, which have extensive negotiations.—The principal public buildings are a court house, constructed of stone, two meeting houses, a market house and gaol.

Though this town possesses fewer natural advantages than many others, it is probably second in wealth to Cincinnati only. The navigable advantages of the place are considerable. The size of the river admits large boats, and in flood tides will bear up vessels. These tides occur seldom more than twice in the year and a few days only each time. Surrounded by a fertile and much improved country, there is no place in the state, and few places in the United States, in which the necessary means of subsistence are so cheap. In the town is a mound of considerable elevation, either a relic of antiquity, or a sport of nature.—But, as the former is productive of far the most curious theories, and proffers much to fill up the aching void of a mind more inclined to speculative notions than inference of solid fact, it has far the most numerous advocates. Yet the value of the ground has prevailed over this gratification of curiosity; and it has been almost levelled. Should the demolition of these monuments of wonder direct the application, of learning to the solution of such of nature's phenomena, as are accessible thro' the medium of self evident maxims, their prostration and consequent oblivion would form a new and acceptable epoch.

#### VEVAY.

This place being, as yet, little known abroad, the following particulars will not be uninteresting.

The town was laid out by John F. Dufour, in the fall of the year 1813—the lots were sold at public sale on the 16th of November following; but it remained a forest until the March of 1814, about which time a few families commenced its improvement. In the fall of 1814, commissioners were appointed by the legislature to select a suitable place for the seat of justice for Switzerland county, who made choice of Vevay and established therein the permanent seat of justice for said county. It is situated on the north-west bank of the river Ohio, on a high and dry bottom (22 feet above the highest freshet) well calculated to receive a large city—it is about 8 miles above the mouth of Kentucky river, 45 miles by land from Cincinnati and 70 by water: about 60 miles by land to Louisville and 80 by water—it contains about seventy-five dwelling houses, besides shops, &c. &c. a brick court house, about 36 feet square, 2 stories high, a gaol, school-house, and a brick market house 36 by 42 contracted for

—it has 8 stores—3 taverns—3 smith shops—3 hatters—1 cabinet maker—2 bakers—1 potter—1 windsor chair maker—1 nail factory—2 shoemakers—3 taylors—6 master carpenters—3 master stone masons—2 master bricklayers—2 attornies—3 physicians—1 printing office—1 clock and watch maker—1 tanner—several brick makers—1 saddler, with a number of journeymen, &c. to each branch—1 carding machine—1 weaver—an incorporated literary society, having a circulating library containing near 300 volumes—an incorporated seminary, for the benefit of which 9 lots have been appropriated by the proprietor of the town—one lot has been appropriated for a church—an act to incorporate the town was passed at the last session of the legislature—a post office was established when the town was first laid off, at which three mails are received weekly, and a fourth will commence running shortly. There is one grist mill within a mile and a half, and one within three miles and a half—and several saw mills in the neighborhood.

The site is not surpassed by any on the Ohio, having a beautiful view of the river four miles up and eight miles down—the salubrity of the climate, the fertility of the adjacent country, which produces in great plenty and perfection all kinds of fruit, particularly the WINE GRAPES which are raised in such quantities as to produce upwards of 3000 gallons of wine in a season, (the present prospect is unusually promising, Mr. Betton of Switzerland, calculates on making 1000 gallons,) which is retailed at \$2 per gallon—its geographical situation and the natural advantages with which it abounds, together with the population, as to wealth and industry, moral and steady habits, cannot fail to render VEVAY one of the most considerable towns in the *new state*. Almost any trade, not above enumerated, will find encouragement.

#### INLAND NAVIGATION.

*From the Montreal Herald of June 22.*

Amongst the objects which attract public notice we were the other day struck with the appearance of a handsome Durham Boat of the ordinary size or of about 250 barrels burthen; she was not intended for freight, but for passengers. She had a substantial round house, 20 feet in length by 8 in width, well fitted up with sides of painted canvass, such as stage coaches have; 16 or 20 passengers can be tolerably accommodated in this boat. The question to the master naturally was, from whence came you? from Schenectady; no interruption in the navigation? none for an instant, at this season, we had more than enough of water for a much larger vessel.

Upon a reference to Mr. Lay's large map of the state of New-York, published in 1813, we find the old portage between Mohawk river at Rome and Wood creek, of about four miles in length, is now made navigable by a canal for large barges; so that the tourist or traveller can leave Schenectady, arrive at Montreal, without disembarking, and return in the same manner. We make these remarks on a circumstance not considered a matter of wonder in the United States, where scarcely any enterprize is looked upon as such; but we certainly do make them through a view of letting our fellow subjects in Canada know how far they are behind their neighbors in the improvements of internal navigation in

a country which possesses so many natural advantages.

Longworth's new directory contains a list of *nine hundred and fifty-two* packets, steam boats, &c. that ply regularly from New York to places on the north and east rivers, and eastern and southern ports.

#### THE SOUTH-AMERICAN WAR.

From the Virgin Islands Courier, received at the office of the Freeman's Journal.

TORTOLA, May 27.

*First Bulletin of the emancipating army of Venezuela.*

The expedition from Aux Cayes, planned by the Captain General Bolivar, and under the command of Admiral Louis Brion, sailed on the 31st March from that port.

After a very favorable voyage they made the Islands Tertigus on the 1st May, and the heights of Marguerita the day after, when a topsail scho'r. and a brig were descried, whereupon the admiral ordered the squadron, for the purpose of detaching those vessels from the shore, and to ascertain from whence they sailed, to pursue them; this being effected, the line of battle was formed and the national flag nailed to the mainmast. The Commandant followed the brig and schooner, the latter being a bettersailer hauled her wind, when the schooners Gen. Marino, Jupiter and Conejo chased her, the other vessels following the admiral in chase of the brig. At 11 the schooner Constitution attacked the brig on the larboard side and the Commandant co-operated on the starboard, the brig making a vigorous defence with great guns and musketry; in a very short time the enemy was dismantled, but continued to resist with great tenaciousness. At this moment, the admiral being wounded, the captain Renato Beluch took the command of the Commandant and of the squadron. That vessel thereupon, under a dreadful fire, boarded the enemy, who unavailingly endeavored to repulse us, but our valiant sailors having taken possession of the quarter deck, obliged the enemy to retire to the hold, and struck the Spanish flag. The captain was found dead in the cabin, having received a shot through the head, as were also the lieutenant and surgeon; on the decks and in the hold there were 42 killed and 31 wounded, besides a number who jumped overboard and were drowned. The brig is a man of war, called the Intrepido of fourteen 8 pounders, among which were six brass culverins, and she had on board 140 men, her commander was lieutenant of the Iglesia frigate.

At 5 P. M. after exchanging a few broadsides, the schooner struck her colors to the General Marino just as the latter was in the act of boarding her; the captain was badly wounded, and we found 16 of the men killed and wounded. She is a king's schooner, called the Rita, mounting one long 18 on a swivel, two 24 pound carronades, and 2 double fortified 18 pounders, with a crew of 90 men, her commander was second lieutenant of the frigate Mateo Campo.

On our side there were only on board the Commandant 7 killed and 8 wounded, among the former was that brave officer Barthelemi. The General Marino had two men slightly wounded,

The admiral, and captain Beluch conducted themselves in this day's battle with all that bravery and ability which were justly to be expected from their judgment and valor, and the captain general, highly satisfied therewith, has raised the former to the rank of admiral, and the latter to that of captain. The officers and the crews engaged in the actions, acquitted themselves in a most satisfactory manner, and the remainder regretted their not having met with any enemy to combat with.

The events of this day have terminated the blockade of the north side of this island, the only forces which supported it having fallen into our hands, which would have been the case with as many as might have attempted to oppose us.

Head-Quarters, North City of Marguerita, 3d May, 1816.

SANTIAGO MARINO, Maj. Gen.

*The second bulletin of the emancipating army of Venezuela,*

Gives an account of the flattering reception the squadron met with at the North City, and of the visit paid them by Gen. Arismendi. It also states that the royalists evacuated the place on the 2d inst. with such precipitancy, that they left their arms and provisions, and our warriors occupied all their posts on the 3d, without firing a musket. The city of Assumption presents a melancholy spectacle of desolation; the royalists have not left one stone above another; every building has been consumed by fire.

On the 6th, the independent squadron commenced the blockade of Pampatar. The enemy were fortifying themselves, but would soon have to choose the alternative of submitting or perishing.

H. Q. North City of Marguerita, 8th May, 1816.

SANTIAGO MARINO, Maj. Gen.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

The following official news, received by the Macedonian, proves completely the falsity of the accounts lately published of General Morillo's defeats.

*Official accounts of the capture of Santa Fee, the capital of New Grenada.*

CARTHAGENA, June 2, 1816.

His excellency the Governor and Captain General of the kingdom, Don Francisco de Montalvo, has just received the following official despatch from his excellency, Don Pablo Morillo, commander in chief of the expeditionary army:

*Most excellent Sir,*—The King's troops, under the orders of Colonels Don Miguel de la Terre and Don Sebastian de la Calzada, entered the capital of this vice kingdom on the 6th of this month; and the insurgents with their pretended government, and the remains of their bands, are flying in terror in every direction. Some of the ignorant people who have suffered themselves to be seduced, are now undeceived, desert, and return to their homes.

In a very short time the whole of this country will be entirely pacified, which has suffered so much from the excesses of a few wretches, headed by foreigners and by some emigrants from Carracas, who have never had any other object in view, but that of robbery and plunder which they have practised every where.

I communicate the foregoing intelligence to your excellency, for your satisfaction and infor-



mation, and for that of the faithful inhabitants of the tranquil provinces.

God preserve your excellency many years.

*Head-quarters at San Gil, 17th May, 1816.*

(Signed,)

PABLO MORILLO.

*To his excellency*

*Don Francisco de Montalvo.*

Every scrap of intelligence from South America is interesting. Every friend of liberty feels anxious for the success of the patriot army, now engaged in rescuing that immense and interesting continent from the grasp of Spanish tyranny. The vice royalty of Buenos Ayres, consisting of several provinces on the river Plate, or as the Spanish call it Rio de la Plata, is the only section of that country which may be considered as having completely effected a revolution, and established a settled form of government. The government is distinctly known by the appellation of the United Provinces of Plata river. From these provinces many expeditions have already emanated for the object of conquest, or of aiding their brother patriots in other provinces. The following memorandum of the provinces which compose the government of Buenos Ayres, is from a gentleman of the first respectability and intelligence, a native of South Carolina, now in South America. Additional information, and observations elucidatory of the objects and the resources of the contending parties may be expected in some other number of the *Cambden Gazette*.

Spanish American territories are usually divided into vice royalties, intendencies and districts; the vice royalty of Buenos Ayres, now the united provinces, consist of the following intendencies and districts, viz.

| Intendencias. | Capital and   | Lat.     | No. of Districts. |
|---------------|---------------|----------|-------------------|
| Buenos Ayres, | Buenos Ayres, | 34 34 S. | Four.             |
| Chaquisica,   | La Plata,     |          | Four.             |
| Paragua,      | Assumption,   | 25 16    | Five.             |
| Potosi,       | Potosi,       | 19 28    | Six.              |
| La Paz,       | La Paz,       | 16 50    | Seven.            |
| Cochabamba,   | Oropesa,      | 17 00    | Four.             |
| Cordova,      | Cordova,      | 31 15    | Two.              |
| Salta,        | Salta,        | 24 30    | Six.              |

The inhabitants of the above thirty-eight districts are estimated at 1,200,000.

[*Cambden Gazette.*]

#### STATE OF FRANCE.

*Extract of a letter, dated Paris, May 15.*

"We are entirely left to conjecture as to the occurrences taking place at Grenoble. The only tidings we might expect would be from persons arriving from that quarter, and that means of communication is not guarded against with less vigilance than the former. The inferences to be drawn from the statements in the public prints, in which all are exercising their ingenuity, you can draw for yourselves. Reports of more or less doubtful authority on this point I will abstain from giving you. All papers coming from the departments are now submitted to the inspection of the police before their delivery. This regulation formerly applied only to foreign journals.

"The spirit manifested in Dauphiny appears to have diffused itself throughout the east of France, and even in other quarters. At Besancon, the state prisoners, who are incalculably numerous, rose lately and broke loose from their confine-

ment; several of them were, however, retaken, the rest secreting themselves in the houses of the inhabitants, or taking refuge in the neighboring mountains. A considerable display of military force, which happened to be stationed there, alone prevented this rising from becoming general. The disturbance, such as it was, was with great difficulty quelled.

"Throughout Burgundy and Bourbonnais, symptoms of commotion have appeared. At Nismes, the religious and political feuds have revived, and the two parties are in arms against each other. Even the loyalty of Marseilles is found to be shaken; from good private authority I learn that the duc d'Havre, who arrived there with a body of the royal guard, to receive the Sicilian princess at her landing, met with a most indifferent reception. The fact is, the commercial prospects of that city have been blighted, and that they whom these prospects had estranged from the common interests of their country, now participate in the general feeling. From Rennes, government are understood to have received intelligence of an alarming nature, which they carefully withhold from the public. Private accounts describe Ardennes likewise, Mezieres in particular, in a state of insurrection.

"Of Paris we can speak more precisely. The uneasiness of the court is indescribable. The palace at night may be said to exhibit the aspect of a camp or of a besieged place. A double line of guards surround it on all sides. Patrols of gendarmerie and national guards are met reconnoitring in every street. The coffee houses are cleared of their company at eleven o'clock by these inspecting patrols, and persons found out much after that hour are taken into custody. The grand prevost, the marquis de Messey, visits the coffee houses and places of public resort himself, wrapped up in a great coat, which, after listening to the conversation of parties, he suddenly throws open, displaying his insignia of office; and then delivers up to his agents, always at hand, those whose language he deems seditious. He a few days since stopped three gentlemen on the Boulevard in the open day, enquired their names, their pursuits, and the motives of connexion between them, and upon obtaining satisfactory answers, suffered them to continue their walk. Three persons cannot be seen warmly engaged in conversation without awakening the attention of the police.

"What heightens the perplexity of the court, is, that they distrust all around them. M. de Cazes, who was so violently and frequently assailed in the house of deputies, is still undermined by the Angouleme party. In a fit of disgust, he a few days since offered his resignation, which the king declined, recommending him however, a less lenient system for the future.—"Since a reign of clemency," said his majesty, "cannot touch the hearts of my subjects, I will arm myself with inflexible severity."

"A scene of bloodshed, indeed, may be expected, should things take a favorable turn for the royal cause. The people continue famished for news. The literary cabinets are constantly filled. The English papers are sought for and read with eagerness, and the issue of our debates in parliament are looked for with anxious solicitude.

"Were you here at the period which preceded the memorable 20th of March, 1815? If you

were, you can form an exact idea of the state of the public mind at this moment."

[*Remarks of the London Star.*—Although we sometimes lay before our readers private letters from Paris, we are far from believing them entitled to full confidence—and for the plainest reason, the public funds still maintaining their price—and to us it appears impossible that public credit could be maintained were the public peace or internal tranquillity in imminent danger. The gossip of private letters serves, however, to exhibit a picture of public manners, and not unfrequently to direct attention to objects which, in the present state of the French press, we must otherwise remain in perfect ignorance of.]

Several regiments of British troops which had been ordered home from France, have received counter-orders, and several corps had been put in motion.

In several provinces in France and about Paris the eternal partisans of troubles and revolutions, have spread a report, that in the month of May a new revolution would break out in that unhappy kingdom. Severe measures are taken to repress this audacity.

Numerous emigrations are daily taking place from this country to America. There are about 12 American ships now nearly ready to sail for the United States; and the whole of them are provided with passengers, consisting of mechanics, and persons brought up to agriculture. Some of the ships in question have agreed to take as many as 80, others 50, on board. For their passage each person is to pay 10*l.* and find himself. *Some say the American government, in the end, are to be the paymasters.* [This is bestowing wisdom without discretion indeed!]

*Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, to the editor of the Boston Patriot, dated in May last.*

Though I stated to you in my last, that the wire-edge of party animosity was wearing off against us, I am obliged now to state the contrary. The hatred of this government and their adherents is too apparent to go unnoticed. Enclosed is a piece,\* a tissue of the most barefaced falsehoods, which appeared against us a few days ago, said to have been inserted at the request of the governor of this district, one count Loverdo, a Greek by birth. This man is from the Ionian Isles, possessing no virtues or qualifications whatever. He is what the French call a *sabre* man. That is to say noted only for the strength of his arm, and his dexterity at killing on the field of battle. He entered Napoleon's army in a low grade, and rose to the rank of colonel, where he remained, as that experienced general well knew he had no talents for any thing higher. On the arrival of the Bourbons, he took their side from pique—saved the life of the duke d'Angoulême, called now the hero of the South—and for that has been naturalized a Frenchman, and raised to the grade of general and count. It was he who said in his infamous letter to our consul, condemning the three-colored flag hoisted here by thoughtlessness on board the sch. Kemp, "that the tri-colored flag could not exist innocently on board an American vessel, unless the government of the United States had formed an alliance with the runaway from

\* This piece was the phillip of 'J. B. Ang. Soulie,' of Bordeaux, in reply to a former letter of our correspondent.

the island of Elba." This is the Governor of Bordeaux, a man who has acquired celebrity from no other cause than that of having stained his sword in the blood of every party. He is as open-mouthed against our government and country, as he is vulgar and illiterate in his conversation.

I saw of late, in one of our federal papers an assertion, that it was not true that the French government prevented English gazettes from coming to France. You may tell that editor, that they are formally prohibited; and what is more, that the French government have lately complained to the king of Holland, against the printers in that country, and you will find that *Mr. Hyde de Neuville will try to regulate your press also.* These lights must be extinguished; they are too strong for the vision of Royalists.

#### BONAPARTE.

Napoleon Bonaparte has been a man of great talents, and of great success; but history will not call him a great man. His views were boundless, his deeds stupendous, but his feelings were narrow. When guiding the actions of other men he was magnificent; in his own personal conduct he was always mean.

The first passion of his soul was ambition, and the first quality of his mind audacity; but the former was weakened and the latter controlled by the basest selfishness; and the union of both can in him be hardly called by a better name than restlessness. The French revolution was the natural element of such a man.

A few days before he set out on the Russian invasion, he said to the deputation just then returned from the Pope at Savona, "when I have finished what I am now about, and one or two other projects which I have in my mind, I shall settle the Pope's affairs—there shall be twenty Popes—and every one shall have his own."

The impossibility of quiescence has been the main-spring of his fortune and his fate. Conqueror of Italy and idol of France, he was still unsatisfied. Egypt conquered, he must attempt Syria—but the dull difficulties or sullen successes of the desert wearied him, and he hastened back to France. New wars begun and ended with a flash of lightning—First Consul—sole Consul—Consul for ten years—for life—Emperor!—King of Italy—Protector of Germany—Mediator of Switzerland—Sovereign of Holland and Arbitrer of Europe—he could not rest. Then followed the Spanish paroxysm of his madness, and a new German war, and a Prussian war, and a Polish war, and a Russian war, and Moscow with all its consequences, Elba, Waterloo, and St. Helena. Extreme agitation is the basis of his existence—motion is his repose—he lives in a hurricane, fattens, as he himself said, on anxiety and care, and thrives when the rest of nature dwindles or perishes.

Such he was by nature—education would operate but little on such a mind. He was, says M. de Prudt, and a hundred other authorities, *supremely ignorant.* He is said to have been a good mathematician—it never could be discovered from his method of argument. He read often but little; he galloped through a book like a child looking for pictures, and except Michiaval and Ossian, he despised all literature. Miss Williams says, rather absurdly, that she loved him because



he loved Ossian, and that *he* loved Ossian for his description of battles. This is but a poor explanation; what Napoleon valued in Ossian was, not his wretched skirmishes, but the vague, the dark—the union of natural and supernatural facts and fancies, in which his own mind delighted. But his instinctive fondness for Machiavel and Ossian is not more characteristic than his deep and *undisguised* hatred of Tacitus. It was singular to hear Napoleon Bonaparte, in the face of the world, justifying Tiberius and censuring his historian.

He was incapable of any application that required repose, and considered as fit only for ordinary men, the usual modes of acquiring knowledge—accordingly, of France, the country with which he was best acquainted, he knew, says M. de Pradt, neither the men nor things, and those who travelled with him were astounded at the *sublime ignorance* on ordinary subjects which he ever displayed in the perpetual flow of his volubility. His harangues (they could not be called conversations) were eternal; and all his sagacity, his invention, and his genius, he frequently fell into the most common places, ran round and round the most tiresome and common place repetitions, and a good thought or happy expression became a fund of talkativeness for hours and days together.

Of the arts, which he *protruded* rather than protected, he knew nothing, or next to nothing. Of painting he scarcely concealed his contempt, and could not conceal his ignorance; of sculpture and architecture he knew as little; and his *taste* in both was miserable; but he loved them because they were splendid, difficult, and lasting; they flattered by the size or duration of their subjects the immensity of his ambition. The pyramids and the parthenon would equally gratify his taste, if they were equally old; but he would think the pyramid a more beautiful object than the parthenon *by two thousand years*. When M. Denon was once expatiating to him on the merits of a picture, and happened to drop the word *immortal*, "how long," interrupted Bonaparte, "may a picture last?" "about six hundred years!" "Bah!" cried he, "there's a fine immortality!" In truth, Bonaparte valued no work of art but as it was *monumental*, and then only when monumental of *himself*. The Apollo at Rome or the Venus at Florence were mere *stones* in his eyes; they became *animated* only when, at Paris, they told their admirers that Napoleon had brought them thither. He forgot that they also would tell of the bad taste and rapacity which had removed them.

He was, as M. de Pradt truly says, a man of extremes; and of extremes absolutely contradictory; a hero and a coward; and it is doubtful in which he was greater. Conqueror of Austerlitz, Wagram, and Jena; from Egypt, Smorgonie, Leipsic, and Waterloo, an infamous deserter; he audaciously invaded France with six hundred men, and fled from it in dismay, when he might still have commanded an hundred thousand: he had overturned councils, senates, and directories: had curbed and manacled the whole French nation; had overthrown half the kingdoms of Europe; yet he submitted, without an effort, to be ignominiously shackled and exiled by the single hand of General Becker. In action he was a giant, but in suffering a child; and he who had co-

vered the world with mourning, was never known to shed a tear, till he cried, more for fear than vexation, when his toy sceptre was broken. M. de Houfflers long ago called him "*the night-mare of the world*;" but the chevalier could not then have known the whole truth of his own expression, nor have foreseen that the world would, one day, shake it off, and wonder at the terror which so wretched and contemptible a phantom had inspired.

Of what is usually termed *feeling*, he had none, but for himself: he never felt either pity or love. His mother, when she wished to praise him, used to say, that he had feeling enough to wish that he had more. "Pour le cœur," said she, "Napoleon aurait bien voulu en avoir;" but Napoleon himself rejected this half praise, and on more than one occasion, honestly confessed, "*qu'il avait le cœur à la tête*," an expression as forcible, characteristic, and satanical, as ever we recollect to have met. One of those sagacious doctors, called craniologists, who, when they know a man's character by his actions, can afterwards discover it by the shape of his head; found in Bonaparte's the organs of the tiger and the peacock—cruel and climbing; a judgment equally pronounced by the just and the witty description that was given of him, as "*Robespierre à cheval*."

His manners, habits, and language, exhibited the same contradictions as his mind; his language was a mixture of oracular sublimity, and low vulgarity; we should blush to repeat the instances we could select of the latter. He was, by fits, so liberal and so sordid, that the Archbishop says, "avarice and munificence each held a string of his purse." His manners and habits vacillated between majesty and meanness. He insulted, with gratuitous ferocity, the tenderest sex, and yet took lessons on deportment from an actor; and he is said to have envied equally Alexander his empire, and Talma the applause of the *parterre*. On that famous night, when he endeavoured to rally his fugitive troops at Fontainebleau, and to throw himself into Paris, to continue the struggle for the empire of the world, he lost his time and his health in a filthy amour. And the evening before he left Paris for the last time, when, as Miss Williams says, one would have supposed that his thoughts were occupied with contemplations suited to the solemnity of his situation, he employed himself in procuring and packing up tapes, cambrics, and perfumery, for his transatlantic voyage!

In short, this man, displaying in his alternate extravagancies, all that is most noble and most vile in human nature; the greatest majesty of sovereignty, and the boldest decision of command, with the most ignoble subtleties, and the most dastardly pusillanimity; listening through key holes for evidence on which to dethrone monarchs, and uniting the audacity of Tamerlane with the arts of a waiting-woman—exhibits, to use M. de Pradt's lively expression, a species of *Jupiter-Scapin*, which had not before appeared on the stage of the world.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Office of the Patriot,

BALTIMORE, July 9.

Our fellow citizens and other merchants established in the American trade at Bordeaux, feeling; indignant at the manner in which our consul has



been treated by the Anglo French faction in that city, presented him with an address; the following copy of which has been handed us by a friend:

BORDEAUX, Jan. 29, 1816.

WILLIAM LEE, Esq.

Consul of the United States of America, at Bordeaux.

SIR—Your fellow-citizens and others concerned in the American trade to Bordeaux, have seen, with indignation, an attempt to defame your public and private character, by some base wretch.

Having witnessed both your official and private deportment, in the most difficult and trying times, it is with pleasure we seize this occasion to testify the purity of both. The ready protection you have always afforded us, the talent and zeal with which you have defended the rights of your fellow citizens, do great credit to yourself and honor to the government you represent, and it ought to be a satisfaction to you to know that you have no enemies among the friends of our country.

These, sir, are the sentiments we entertain towards you, and your highly respectable family, permit us to add, that the author of this weak and infamous libel needs only to be known to receive his just reward, the execration of all good men.

We are, with great respect and esteem, your friends and fellow-citizens.

[Signed by the gallant Col. Fenwick, and 67 respectable French and American merchants and others in Bordeaux, whose names we omit to insert, lest it might subject them to the malignant persecutions of the royal and English factions in France.]

Extract of the Editor, dated at

"La Rochelle, 13th May, 1816.

"HENRY WILSON, Esq. of Baltimore, a very worthy man, having been named Consular Agent for Nantz, the Prefect of that Department wrote the minister of Affairs to know if he would acknowledge him as such. The Duke of Richlieu answered that the political opinions of Mr. Wilson were such as not to permit his exercising the functions of Consul. The cause of this decision is simply this. Mr. Wilson was highly taxed, and out of all proportion to the other merchants, on the roll for the war contributions and having dared to resist this revolting injustice, not only in the principle but in the amount his "political opinions do not suit this government." I wonder how the political opinions of Mr. Gallatin will suit? Full as well perhaps as Mr. Hyde de Neuville's with us.

"Our Consul at Bordeaux is about leaving that city. He is just what an American Consul ought to be—frank, loyal and firm—he will be regretted by his countrymen in France. He has stood his ground in these trying times in spite of the opposition of the contending parties, and protected us in the midst of every species of insult and abuse—He does honor to our country. The Royalists hate him most sincerely and the Anglo-Faction at Bordeaux have heaped upon him every species of abuse on account of his political pamphlet, and the high consideration he enjoys among his countrymen, and patriotic part of the French nation."—*Dem. Press.*

#### HAYTI.

Haytian papers have been received at Boston to the 24th of May.

They are principally filled with well-written

articles on the internal affairs of Hayti; and furnish indications of a fixed resolution in its monarch and subjects to live free and independent, or perish in defending their rights. These papers are constant in representing Petion (who governs in another part of the island, and who is a mulatto) as an enemy to the freedom of the blacks—as being the tool of France and desirous of returning under her dominion:—and as capable of every species of crime and dissimulation. On the other hand they exhibit King Henry (Christophe) as the pattern of every royal excellence:—as resolved to maintain the Independence of Hayti—to court the commerce and friendship of all nations—to exercise towards them a strict impartiality;—to patronize the arts and humanity; and make his kingdom and reign respected for its strength, resources, and love of justice. He has a place in the mountains, about 18 miles from the Cape, which is strongly fortified, in which are constantly kept immense quantities of munitions of war, and provisions. He is now building villages around his palaces, which can be protected by its powerful batteries. His troops amount to nearly 30,000, well disciplined, armed and paid. The affairs of the kingdom appear to be as well conducted as in the best organized government in the world. The King resides constantly in his palace of *Sans Souci*.

The last paper contains an account of the arrival at the Cape of one of Petion's Lieut. Colonels; the Chevalier Jean Louis) having surrendered himself to King Henry and claimed his protection. He was graciously received;—admitted to the grade of Colonel in the household troops of the black King, and his family amply provided for. He represented the tyranny and cruelty of Petion as excessive; and enumerated the officers who had recently been put to death by him. Little credit, however, ought to be attached to the reports of tale-bearers.

The *Haytian Gazette* bears the motto, "*Liberty Independence, or Death.*" The King's arms on them do not vary much from those of England;—having two *Lions* rampant:—The motto on the garter, is "*God my Right, and my Sword.*" The escutcheon bears a *Phoenix*, with the motto, "*I rise from ashes.*"

We believe it does not comport with the pacific policy of Louis 18th to attempt the subjugation of *St. Domingo*.

Translations for the Centinel.

CAPE-HENRY, Feb. 8.

We have great satisfaction in announcing, that we this day enjoy the blessing of Vaccination; and that we need no longer dread the ravages in our warm country of that insatiable scourge, the Small Pox.

Mr. Prince Saunders, lately arrived from London, has brought out the Vaccine fluid; with authentic documents from Mr. Moore, the Director-General of Vaccination in England, for its use.—Mr. Saunders has already vaccinated the children in the palace of *Sans Souci*; and His Majesty has directed all the physicians of Hayti to take instructions from him on the subject. He has also ordered, that establishments be made in all the parishes for the effectual vaccination of all the inhabitants liable to the infection of Small Pox.

We are informed, on good authority, that we are indebted for this great blessing, under God, to the virtuous Mr. Wilberforce, the venerable fa-

ther of the abolition of the Slave Trade. This great man—whose labours are all directed to the promotion of human happiness—when he learned that Vaccination had not been introduced into Hayti, expressly engaged Mr. Prince Saunders, who was then on the point of embarking—to suspend his voyage, in order to gain instruction in the art of Vaccination, for the sole purpose of introducing the blessing into Hayti.

## STATISTICAL.

London, April 20.

## NATIONAL DEBT OF ENGLAND.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| At the revolution, 1688, the national debt amounted to       | 1,264,500   |
| Increased during the reign of King William III.              | 15,700,000  |
| Do. by Queen Anne,   | 37,700,000  |
| Amount of the debt at the accession of George I.             | 54,145,000  |
| Do. of George II.  | 52,092,900  |
| Do. of George III.   | 146,180,844 |
| Decrease during the peace,                                   | 10,739,793  |
| The debt prior to the American war, 1776,                    | 135,943,051 |
| Increase by that war,  | 102,541,819 |
| Amount of the debt in 1623,                                  | 238,484,170 |
| Decrease during the peace,                                   | 4,751,261   |
| Debt at the commencement of the first French war, 1793,      | 233,733,602 |
| Increase by that war,  | 327,469,668 |
| Amount of the debt in 1801,                                  | 561,203,277 |
| Increase during the peace,                                   | 40,207,803  |
| Debt at the commencement of the second French war, 1803,     | 631,411,080 |
| Increase by that war,  | 341,784,087 |
| Amount of the debt redeemed by the sinking fund, since 1785, | 943,195,951 |
|  | 236,832,712 |
| Amount of debt in 1813,                                      | 706,394,239 |

In a morning print the national debt for 1815 is stated at 792,000,000 pounds sterling.—Surely that statement must be incorrect: for as the national debt of Great Britain amounted to the sum of 706,394,239 pounds sterling in 1813, and to this amount must be added the following items: In January, 1815, the outstanding exchequer bills amounted to 57,941,703 pounds. The unpaid demands of the Peninsula war, and also the third French war at least fifty millions more; so that the debt of the nation, for 1815, must have been *eight hundred and fourteen millions, three hundred and thirty-five thousand, nine hundred and nine pounds*—or, in federal currency, *three thousand six hundred and eighteen millions, nine hundred and eight thousand, eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars, fifty-nine cents.*

## ASBESTOS.

As the country becomes more populated, the more its natural resources and advantages will be known, and brought into active and useful service. At present, we only allude to the mines and minerals of North America. We hope that every sort of mineral will be discovered in due

season, except gold mines—they would quickly demoralize the habits, and then subvert the virtue and industry of the people.

The following article, copied from a Richmond paper, we think worthy of notice:

"A Newburyport paper states, that Mr. Bole has found, near Parker's river, in Newbury, a piece of mineral substance, which appears, by experiment, to be the genuine Asbestos.\* We well recollect in 1794, seeing several large pieces of Asbestos on an island in Parker's river, the filaments of some of which were nearly three inches in length. It was then said, that the island contained large quantities. In 1800, about 15 miles from Baltimore Asbestos was found, some of which were nearly four inches in length. It was used for the wick of a lamp in Baltimore, but, though unconsumed, the flame was much more dim than that from a cotton wick. Pliny says, that cloth made of it was used by the ancients for a shroud to the ashes of the dead. A napkin, 24 inches square, costs in China, 170 dollars. The royal society in England has a piece of this cloth, 12 inches by 5 which has been washed by burning it red hot. It lost in this burning, 3 grains each time."

[The editor recollects of having seen a piece of this mineral, exhibited by a farmer in Fishkill, in the state New-York, in the year 1805, who said he had obtained it on the side of the mountain, and that there was a considerable quantity of it at that place. From recollection, no doubt is entertained of its being the genuine Asbestos.]

\* *Asbestos*, a sort of silky fossil stone, which may be split into threads from one to ten inches long, very fine, silky, and of a grayish color; it is endowed with the wonderful property of being unconsumable by fire.

Danville, (Pa.) June 27, 1816.

## VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

A copper mine has been discovered in the township of Mifflin, in this county. The mine is said to be very extensive, and the ore rich. It is said to be richest mine ever discovered in this country.

CARLISLE, (Penn.) July 3.

## THE LOCUSTS.

In Mr. Poulson's paper of the 26th of June, a writer who takes in hand to describe the Locust, says, that in 1796 we were visited by an immense number of Locusts. "At that time, (says he) I remember it was stated, that this species of Locust visited us in every seventeenth year, and after remaining a few weeks, buried themselves in the earth. The trees and fences were covered with their shells, from which they had extricated themselves soon after their appearance, and on their departure, the earth was perforated with thousands of holes, about a fourth part of an inch in diameter, thro' which they had descended, as it was said, to their place of retreat, where they spent the remainder of the period of seventeen years."

I only mean to relate what I know from personal observation, with respect to the manner which the Locusts first make their appearance, and also their manner of retreat, which is very different from that given by the writer above alluded to, who says that after remaining a few weeks they buried themselves in the earth, and after their departure the earth was perforated with thousands of holes. Now the fact is, these thousands of holes were perforated as they came up out of the

earth. I well remember, when a boy, my father lived in a cabin with an earthen floor, which was as hard as it could be made with clay mortar, thro' this they came in abundance, and seemed to arrive as soon at the face of the earth, as those that came through a softer soil: they were all covered with a brown shell. Being young, I was curious to observe their motion—in the evening, my brother and I stepped a few paces from the cabin, and saw them crawling up the bushes, where they fastened themselves and began to creep out of their shells, which opened on their back, between their wings; when they came out of their shell, they were as white as tallow, and in the morning the bushes were hanging full of them by the two fore feet, as much like candles on rods, when dripping, as any thing I have ever seen, and as white and soft, as when they came out of their shell; but nearly as large as ever they grew, being swelled to about double the size that they were while confined. In this situation they hung all that day in the sun, and against evening were turned nearly to their natural color; and the day following, were able to creep about, and began to fly; they were very plenty that season, more so than I ever remember to have seen them, though it is about fifty years since, and I have seen at least three years of the locusts since. As to the precise number of years between their appearance, it seems a little uncertain, but the time within the last fifty years has been about 13, 14, or 15 years between each time of their return. Now to return to the progress that they make when they come to maturity; the only loss we sustained, though the grain was almost covered with them, was in destroying a great many branches of young apple trees, as they do with other tender branches, by depositing their eggs in them, which in a few weeks disappear, but in what way I know not; this I know, that the next time they came, they rose out of the ground, no other where than about the place that trees or bushes stood when they had formerly been here, and you might nearly know the space the tree covered, by the holes the locusts came out of. After they deposit their eggs, many of them rot away in their hinder parts, so as to making holes in the ground at this time, is out of the question; but from the eggs disappearing in a short time, and the locusts coming out of the ground only where they had trees or bushes to deposit their eggs in, I am inclined to believe, that like all other insects they are produced from the seed of the former generation. Many things have been said as to their depth in the earth, one thing is certain, they have been dug out of cellars, the year before they came out, several feet below the surface, in the same form and size, as when they come out of the ground.

#### EDUCATION.

Thursday evening, June 27, was a proud one for Richmond, says the Enquirer. The corner stone of the Lancastrian school house was laid amidst an immense concourse of citizens, accompanied by the free masons and a fine band of music.

The plate embedded in the corner stone, bears the following inscription on the one side:

#### THIS EDIFICE, CALLED THE LANCASTRIAN SCHOOL, IS DEDICATED TO

*The Elementary Principles of Education;*  
"To teach the young idea how to shoot:"  
**AND IS ERECTED**

By the munificence of the corporate body of the  
**CITY OF RICHMOND,**

*And many worthy, liberal-minded citizens thereof.*

**THE CHILDREN OF THE WEALTHY**

*Are taught on the most moderate terms;*

**THOSE OF THE POOR—GRATIS.**

The foundation stone is laid by the President and  
Trustees of the Institution, this 27th June,  
1816.

*(On the reverse.)*

The Worshipful **SAMUEL JONES,**

*Master of the Lodge No. 10,*

Attended by the Lodges No. 10, No. 14, No. 19,  
No. 36, and No. 54,

**ASSISTED AT LAYING  
THE CORNER STONE,**

**OF THE**

**RICHMOND LANCASTRIAN SCHOOL,**

June 27, A. L. 5816—A. D. 1816.

Before the procession marched to the ground, William Munford, Esq. delivered an appropriate oration, in the capitol—and the Rev. John D. Blair put up a prayer to the Throne of Grace, for blessings on this amiable institution.

The following was the order of the procession:

**The Band.**

**The Society of Free Masons.**

**The Orator of the day.**

**The President of the Lancastrian Institution.**

**The Trustees.**

**The President of the Common Hall.**

**The Common Councilmen.**

**The Mayor of the City.**

**The Aldermen.**

**The Subscribers to the Institution.**

**The Teacher.**

**The Citizens at large.**

#### THE FINE ARTS.

At a late sale of Portraits in England,  
That of lord Sondes sold Sir R. Chambers 80,  
for 35 guineas, Mr. Garrick 175,  
Lord Lyttleton 40, Mr. Barretu 82,  
Mr. Murphy, 83, Dr. Burney 80,  
Dr. Goldsmith 127, Mr. Burke 240,  
Sir J. Reynolds 122, Dr. Johnson 360.  
They were all painted by Sir J. Reynolds.

Boston, June 26—

#### WORTHY OF PATRONAGE.

Of the fifty-seven worthies whose names are attached to the original *Declaration of Independence*, we are informed that not more than six or seven now remain alive; and they probably, in a short time, will be numbered with the deceased. These facts will render the information interesting, that there is now under the graver of an American artist in this town (Mr. S.) a large HISTORICAL PLATE, representing the *Act of signing that Magna Charta*, in the hall of Congress in Philadelphia, on the memorable 2d of July, 1776; with correct LIKENESSES of between 30 and 40 of the signers,—



We have seen a proof of part of the plate, and as far as our knowledge of the originals extend, we can safely pronounce the likeness to be exact, and will be one mean to transmit to a grateful posterity the features of the founders of the nation.

Cent.

### EAST, OR LOST GREENLAND.

This is known to have been once a flourishing colony; but for the space of three centuries past no vestige of the country has been found, though great search has been made for it: "The loss of this colony is one of the most singular events in human history; their loss, it may be literally called, for to use the words which Montgomery has so well applied to a different occasion,

"This sole memorial of their lot  
Remains; they were—and they are not."

The last authentic accounts of their existence are towards the close of the fourteenth century. The pestilence which, under the name of the Black Death, devastated Europe in the middle of that century, is supposed to have reached this remotest region of the north. In Iceland two-thirds of the population were cut off by it—it is, therefore, scarcely to be imagined, that their neighbors should have escaped the same dreadful visitation, especially as, unlike other pestilence, the farther north it proceeded the more destructively it raged. But the room made by such ravages would soon have been filled up, and there is reason to attribute the loss of East Greenland to a more permanent evil. During the winter of 1348, the whole of the coast of Iceland was frozen, so that a horseman might have ridden from cape to cape round the island. Such a circumstance never occurred before, since the country was discovered; and it seems probable that in this winter the accumulation of the ice began, which has blocked up the coast of East Greenland.

Conn. Courant.

### ETYMOLOGY.

*Caucus*.—I find a great dispute exists among etymologists about the origin of this word. The most plausible opinion is, that it is derived from the thief *Caucus* who lived in a den. This opinion is ably supported by a correspondent of the *Columbian*, but I flatter myself, that I can give a more plain and satisfactory derivation of the word than any hitherto presented to the public. *Caucus* was at first spelt *caulk us*, as I will presently demonstrate. A state has been called metaphorically a *ship*, time out of mind Horace addresses a whole ode to his country under the title of a ship, and we constantly speak of the *helm* of government and the *vessel* of state. Whenever our ancestors discovered the vessel of state to be out of repair, they cried out to their wise men and rulers of the land—"Caulk us! Caulk us," until the convention of their rulers was so called. Hence it is evident, that the body in Congress is so called for the same reason, and we find that whenever we, the vessel of state, become crazy, they began to caulk us. Now as the vessel of state was never more crazy than at present, there was never greater necessity for them to caulk us—so, pray let them caucus.—

N. Y. Courier.

### A SMALL TREAT FOR THE GRAMMARIANS.

About 50 years ago all men of education in England and America spoke generally uncorrupted English. A foreigner, Sheridan, published a dictionary. He was connected with the stage—In his dictionary, dukes were jukes, tunes chunes, tuesday chu-sday, tutors chutors, the dews of heaven the jews of heaven, a duel was a jewel, and there was no turning without churning. The actors were instructed how to put the whole language into chumult. It was quite the ton for ignorance and affectation thus to murder the king's English. In process of time a mangler, but not so absolutely a murderer, whose name is Walker, published another dictionary, prefaced with abundance of rules, some drawn from analogy, some from custom, some from whim, and some from no one knows where. He pretended to correct Sheridan in many instances. Attention will now be paid to the sound of d and t before x, ua, uo, eu, ie, ia, &c.

Walker does not justify juty for duty, nor chutor for tutor, saying that sound should not be used unless the preceding syllable be accented, as pet-tchulent, nat-tchural, ob-jurate, &c. He appears ashamed, however, in many cases, to use the rule he himself proposed as invariable. Thus nat-chural, but not sat-churday, obejient but not come-jian, for hence would come tra-jejam.

Having a commo-je-ous opporchunity I shall venture to give you a compen-je-ous account of my o-je-ous and unfor-chunate sitchuation, which is really most hid-je-ous. I know not what are its ingre-je-ents, but love is certainly an impet-tchu-ous passion. When your rage-ant eyes and gran-jure of deportment caused a fix-chure in my nat-churally fluc-tchuating heart, I congratulated myself with the hope of being even-tchually the most for-tchunate of individuals, though perhaps not imme-je-ately. And that if there was nothing in-sid-juous in the constit-uant parts of my na-tchure, if your heart was not ob-ju-rate but of a pit-cheous make, by being obe-ji-ent and assid-juous, stu-jeous and se-julant to please, and du-tcheous and court-cheous in my behaviour, unless you were a pet-chulant crea-tchure, I might gradually gain your heart. But your present coldness swells me up with all the flat-tchulency of sorrow. Oh most vir-tchu-ous miss, let me entreat you, Oh most fair fea-tchured miss, let me beg of you to be pit-cheous towards me, or I may take to being pet-chulent with spirit-chous liquors, unless I can find a cor-je-al in the rit-chual, or the spirit-chuality of the scrip-tchures.

Such is exactly the pronunciation of Walker, who by some has been recommended as a standard. But such pronunciation is not and never was English. A few literary fops in England and America, have adopted Walker's plan, a few still follow it, from affectation of superior accuracy, but neither the scholar nor the great body of the people, will ever so far forget their mother tongue, as to follow the precepts of Walker. The love of novelty has had much effect in spreading this vicious, this disgusting, this nauseous manner of utterance, but the fashion of it will soon pass away. Neither the learned nor the illiterate will submit to it. Not one in a thousand, of the English or Americans, speak in this manner; and never ought to do so; and never will.

N. Y. Courier.

## NEW INVENTED CHURN.

A churn has been for some time in use in Wales, which saves both time and labour. It is called the cradle churn, being made upon the principles of a common rocking cradle; and can, with ease, be worked by a child five or six years old. Sir Robert Vaughan, member for the county of Morioneth, is well convinced of the superiority of this churn over every other, that he has had many made, and distributed among his tenants. The shape is of no consequence, provided it may be made considerably wider at top than at bottom, that it may churn either a large or small quantity of milk equally well. The usual form is that of a canoe.

## Mock Moons.

On the 12th ult. there were seen from the observatory at Prague two Paraselines, or mock Moons. The moon was at an elevation of 17 or 18 sec. and had a pale halo of 30 deg. in diameter.—The first Paraseline appeared to the west of the Moon, on the circumference of the halo; on the second a little later on the east. The elevation of each was the same as that of the moon, the side turned next the moon shewed prismatic colors, and on the opposite side they threw out each a cone of light, about 2 degrees in length, and parallel to the horizon. The whole of the phenomenon lasted about 50 minutes, but neither of the mock Moons obtained such a degree of splendor as to have been mistaken for the real moon.—The cones of light were like the tail of a Comet, but more defined and tapering.

## To prevent Divorces.

One of the Paris Journals has published the following anecdote, to which the law for suppressing divorce gives a certain appropriateness. "In Zurich, the husband and wife who applies for a divorce on the ground of incompatibility of humour, are shut up together for a fortnight in a Tower on the Lake. They have only one apartment, one chair, one knife, &c. so that for sitting or sleeping, eating or resting, they are completely dependent on each other's complaisance. It seldom happens that they are not reconciled before the fortnight expires."

## English Artizans.

The London Gazette of May 11th, contains a notice, that if any person is convicted of enticing the artificers of this kingdom to go into foreign countries, he will be fined 100l. and imprisoned three months; and for the second offence fined at the discretion of the court, and imprisoned twelve months; also for seducing any person connected with the manufactures of Great Britain to settle abroad, 500l. and twelve months for the first offence, and for the second 1000l. and two years imprisonment.

## SUMMARY—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

## FOREIGN.

*Russia.*—The emperor Alexander has published a declaration alledging that the alliance of the three continental powers is not directed against the Otterman Porte.—A Russian merchant has

cleared, by a contract with his government, 5,400,000 florins.

*England.*—The Prince Regent has officially reprimanded Messrs. Bruce, Wilson, and Hutchinson, who assisted Lavalette to escape.—Lavalette is said to be still on the continent. The prince's lady, the princess of Wales, sen. has lately paid a visit to the dey of Algiers and has been gratified by a view of all his curiosities. She is said to have purchased an elegant Villa at Come, in Italy, where she intends residing—500 men have been at work on it. English and American vessels have been put on the same footing in relation to the transportation of passengers. It seems from the Journal de la Belgique, that lord Byron has taken French leave of his coach maker, to whom he was indebted 1,035 francs.

*France.*—The national income of France, it appears by the budget is 570,464,940 francs, and the expenses 548,252,529. Gen. Drouet has devoted the remainder of his days to the service of his God. Massena was dangerously ill on the 9th of May.

*Sweden.*—Bernadotte has sent an ambassador to the court of some German prince in order it is said to ask the hand of some German princess—for his son Oscar.

*Italy.*—A great scarcity of corn has been experienced in this country. An unexampled dearth extends from Calabria to the Tyrol, and several persons have died of hunger.

## DOMESTIC.

The Macedonian, Capt. Warrington, has arrived at Annapolis from South America, and has brought all the American prisoners found at Carthagea—they released also several English and French prisoners, whom they found in confinement there, and who state that they were treated with great cruelty—the Spaniards refused to return their property. The Secretaries of State and War are at present absent from the city. Thomas Gholson, member of congress from Virginia, and Paul Hamilton, former secretary of the navy, are both no more. A severe hurricane has been experienced in Pennsylvania—a hail stone was picked up in Chambersburg which after being carried in the hand 20 paces, weighed 132 grains—near 1000 acres of wheat and rye were totally destroyed near Berlin, Pa. on the 4th of June—the hail was generally as large as hens eggs. Thomas Burnside, Esq. member from Pennsylvania, has been appointed judge of the 11th judicial district. A very rich mine of copper has been discovered in Mifflin, Pa.

*Alterations.*—We understand that Mr. Lowndes is to be the secretary of the treasury, vice Mr. Dallas, who retires in October next. It is also understood that Mr. R. J. Meigs, postmaster general, will retire at the expiration of Mr. Madison's term.

## ERRATA.

The following errors in our last number escaped correction in the proof: In the article headed *Fourth of July*, the first word in the fifth line, for *Roman* read *Nemean*. In the ninth line from the bottom of the same column, for *restrain* read *sustain*. In the first line of the second column, same page, for *sense* read *source*; and in the eighth line from top of same column, for *cross* read *Ceres*.